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EDITOR. CHELL, Associate Editor

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# The Weekly Gazette.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion One square, one month, One square, two months, 2.00 One square, three months, 2 50 One square, six months, One square, one year,

Liberal contracts made for larger advertisements.

# EMANCIPATOR.

Business Manager.

Dr. Derrick's Eloquent Tribute to Mr Lincoln:

At the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Literary Union, Everett Hall, a crowded house greeted with enthusiastic applause the Rev. William B. Derrick, D. D., Misstonary Secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the foremost Afro-American orators of the country, when he arose to deliver his address on "Abraham Lincoln." His speech was preceded by a musical program. Among other things Mr. Der.

"Abraham Lincoln was a typical American. He was simple in his habits, with no pride or pretensions, accessible to all and with a kind work for all He was hold as well as manly, though mild in all his utterances. It was my privilege to gaze upon him during his visit to Fortress Monroe, when the was of the Rebellion was at its height. In personal appearance he stood over six feet high, and was of a thin and wiry build. His countenance was singularly pleasing. It bore the stamp of a kind gentle disposition. In his moral qualties he was unsurpassed by any public character of his day and generation. His private worth shone out as brightly as his public virtue. When the party of equal rights had developed strength, and the fulness of time had come for a bold declaration of its principles, the founders of this party, in convention assembled, discussed the different names that were brought before them from whom to select a standard bearer. They passed by Seward, Chase, Wade, Sumner, Wilson, Lovejoy, Garrison and Greeley and selected Lincoln, in whom was discovered the fitness and ability to und can stand no more of them .- Col-

trine, 'Freedom to the slave and perpetuity to the American Republic.' Reconstructions put upon his motives by the enemies of free speech and free lahor, he did his whole duty without fear, vers of the race, -Omaha Enterprise. without favor and without affectation. "As an orator and a statesman Mr. Lincoln's speeches were devoid of ciap.

lead the party to victory. He was

chosen to go forth and proclaim the doc-

neither the sarcasm with which he was lent Cleveland has appointed him. attacked nor the growing warmth of the | sedalia Gazette. contest ever induced him to swerve. Presiden Cleveland has appointed Many men can speak eloquently, but Iou. C. H. Taylor, recorder of deeds, Imencannot speak wiself views and I the Sena a Lincoln.

filled the replies in his ad. ess to his opponents, Mr. Lincoln's mas erly as well as logical arguments were without the smallest infusion of political rancor or personal vanity, forvetting self, sincere to the cause which he represented, never skimming the surface. but always grappling fairly with the whole question at issue, overflowing with greatness of thought and exaltudness of ideas.

"Chosen to become President in hand of treason threatened the destruction of the government, he felt that he frumpet. was chosen as the exponent of a great principle, a principle upon which the future of the Nation depended, believwas in a sea of blood, defeat following lity Herald.

Nation was passing through a sea of means to an end, -American Dapitat. carnage and blood, and that polar star was duty, was right, was Christ. Having derived help from above he went forward with steady hand and unfaltertenance and prosperity of the government. From his pen went forth in the fullness of time, the greatest document nitting one sin, and yet there are ever issued by mortal man, declaring lars and thieves who expect to be the freedom of 4,000,000 of human beings. And for that act alone the marijr l'resident will occupy a place in the hearis and affections of these people and their children until generations yet unborn, Yes, in the hearts of the whole American people. Still more in the bearts and affections of the friends of

humanity the world over. "The benefits that have accrued from emancipation cannot be told by mortal tongue. The Negro was not the only beneficiary. The whole American people was emancipated from the shackles intolerance and shame. The whole world has felt the touch, and the

oppressed of all nations exclaim that justice and liberty and truth met in the immortal proclamation of emancipation. The benefit of this act is seen in the fact that the poor white man can find to-day a field in the Southland, which itherto he dared not enter, and from

ch he was hitherto debarred. The American press and pulpit have unmuzzled. It'p oclaims freedom e American judiciary denused

sonal aberty throughout the world. Alas, like Mes from Nebo's lonely mountains, he beheld the goodly land but was not allowed to enter. After four years of strife and anguish, just as the dawn of the new era was about to appear and forests which once echoed to the roar of cannon were about to scho with the chirping of the beautiful pirds, when the fields once covered with bayonets were just bursting into life with blades of wheat and corn, from he hands of the assassin went forth he deadly bullet, sending the spirit of he sainted Lincoln to the land where he skies are cloudless and heavens are pathed in sunshine, and the inhabitants tre happy and peaceful. A great sin equired a great atonement, and Lincoln became the sacrifice of the American people for the sin of centuries, when he bullet from the hand of Booth rashed into the brain of the great emanipator. He is dead, and yet he is not lead. His monument is one which ime's finger cannot crumble. It is a baft whose base rests in the affections of liberty loving people, and upon it etters of burning gold and stands in the eye flash of heaven and earth, and i

#### THE AFRO-AMERICAN.

vill stand there forever .- Age.

Jotes Here and There Respecting the Doings of the Race.

Our ministers as a rule pay too little ttention to the general progress of the ace, the progressive minister delights n seeing his people striving upward .-

Caufmann Pilot. Coxey's army is coming, but the serous question to this town is, when and low will they get away? We have aleady our full quota of the unemployed

red American. The Afro-American that thinks his nterest will be cared for without makng a stride in that direction first, will gard ess of the frowns and erroneous is badly mistaken and get left every ime. We must further our own ends f we expect help from others not mem-

C. H. J. Taylor, the colored orator of Kansas City, had much better success (athering in subscriptions for his newstrap. They were broad and dignified. paper among his Democratic friends in He always treated his opponents with sedalic than he has had in being conca'm respect and courtesy, from which irmed to the positions to which Presi-

see no cause Democrats intend to recognize a colored Democrat they would hardly refuse to confirm Mr. Taylor .- Counsellor and

Talk about Southern justice! The lev. W. P. Ratcliffe, the Populist legisator of Mississippi, who shot Senator fackson to death, has been declared not guilty by a jury of his peers at Kosciusto. When such rascals in high places to free, what are the poor and friend.

ess to expect in the South?-The Age. A paper published by colored men in Vashington, D. C., highly eulogizes Ex-Senator, now Justice White of ouisiana. Among other things it says fustice White has always been a friend and an advocate of the Negro. Pray period of the Nation's history when the dark clouds of disloyalty and the iron led ludge a number of years and have ilways found him in opposition to the Vegro on all questions .- New Jersey

We are harrassed, and constantly huniliated by a class of "smart aleck" ing that the hour had come that the vlored people who are fond of deriding American people could not exist any he capacity of the Negro. They take a longer half slaves and half free. Through | urface measurement only, and imagine years of good report and evil report hey have discovered the race's entire when not a star appeared in the firma- lepth. Leave this mistaken impression ment, not an ark upon the troubled o be encouraged by our enemies. They waters, the ship of State, with her flag will employ themselves industriously at half mast, lashed and washed as it mough to see that it is done.- Langston

after defeat, vengeance with glaring The disposition to encourage and foseye and bare arm leading the van of er business enterprises among our peoconquest, Lincoln, like the pilot, who ple as one of the means of solving the in obscurity of the night, tossed by the ace question, is growing in favor, and tempest, raises his eye towards heaven, its influence for good is being felt to ooking there for his polar star to direct ome extent in almost every community. in in his course, so Lincoln, this great Education and wealth are potent factors d good man, the greatest product of n this great contest and may be classed e Western world, looked toward his is the essentials, but they do the greatpolar star for divine guidance, while the st good when they are used as the

THE Lord has promised that out of ivery true believer there shall flow ing step in defense of those principles livers of living water, and yet how which were essential for the main- nany have an experience that reninds one of a very poor cump.

ADAM was put out Eden for comheir wives belong to the church.

Ferried Jeff Davis Across the Yadkin.

[Concord. N. C., Standard.] Our Gladstone, Stanly county, correspondent writes: While in Norwood township I ment H. M. Miller who put President Jefferson Davis and family across the Yadkin river at Brown's ferry near Salisbury, on the 16th day last week by Jas. H. Sparger, of Mt. of April, 1865. Mr. Davis gave bim one dollar silver for his services-I had the dollar in my hands; it was made

Mr. Miller says Davis was on horseback and his wife and two daughters were in ambulance drawn by two mules. They did their own driving and they were accompanied by 500 Confederate cavalrymen.

"New York lawyers are great hands st gaining postponements," said a court officer, "and when the equity calender of the United States Circuit Court was called the other day twentyn of the twenty-eight cases called isposed of."

# PITHY NEWS ITEMS

Rice is being planted around Coneard, N. C., this spring.

Mayor Sloan, of Columbia, S. C., as closed all the barrooms of the city. A savings department will be added to the Central National Bank, Colum-

The new hosiery mill in the Waldensan colony, near Morganton, N. C.,

is about ready for operation. The Pacolet, S. C., cotton mills are adding large quantities of machinery. A 40 barrel roller process flour mill is to be built at Caudler, Haywood county, N. C.

The Newbern, N. C., Naval Reserves will fire the salutes on May 22, at the unveiling of the Confederate monument at Raleigh.

Col. W. C. P. Breckenridge is again in Washington, D. C., and says he will will be re-elected to Congress beyond the shadow of a doubt.

There is strong talk of building 20,000 spindle cotton mill in Atlanta, Ga., to be called the Gate City Cotton

Mill, but yet that's all that's to it. Caroline Youngblood has been confirmed as postmaster at Chester, S. C.

C. J. Sanders, Camden, S. C.; J. S. McKenzie, Florence, S. C. In Morven township, Anson county N. C., a negro man was struck and

killed by lightning. The United States fish commission Neuse river, N. C.

The planters at Charlotte are rushing their old cotton to market to escape returning it for taxation June 1. Hardly a bale will be left unsold.

The Dixon Mfg. Co., of Snow Camp, N. C. manufacturers of woollen goods, is busily engaged in putting in an equipment of new machinery. Col. Thos. McMahon, formerly o

the Greensboro Spoke and Handle Works, latterly of Richmond, Va., died in New York Wednesday. The employees of Henrietta Mills,

N. C., are religious folks. They have two Sunday schools with over 400 enrolled and several churches. The Melrose Mills, to be erected

at Raleigh, N. C., is to be a hosiery

yarn mill. At least that is the present inclination of the stockholders. The Pearl Cotton Mills creed or respondent

county, Ark. The property will be ence are opposed to the union devoted to fruit-raising by Northern

At Magnolia cemetery, S. C., where 700 soldiers are buried, the service consisted of a prayer, an ode written for the occasion and an address by Colonel A. Coward, superintendent of the South Carolina Military academy. The graves were profusely decorated.

The Green Hill Cotton Mill and the Mt. Airy Woolen Mill, both at Mt. Airy, N. C., were sold at public auction last Tuesday. The cotton mill was bid in by H. W. Lilley, of Fayetteville, N. C., for \$10,000, and the woolen mill by J. H. Sparger for \$5,900.

The board of governors of the Baltimore Stock Exchange have listed \$500. 000 Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad firstmortgage 5 per cent. 40-year bonds. This makes the total now listed \$2,-500,000, that being the amount of the

Washington, D. C., parties have pur chased 222 acres of land in Alexandria county, near Arlington, Va., for \$75, 000. The property will be divided into villa lots and extensive improvements made. The Arlington Electric Railway is to be extended to the prop-

The Newton Cotton Mills lately purchased by Heath Bros., of Charlotte, N. C., is now being overhauled and remodeled by H. F. Smith the former Superintendent. There will also be some new machinery added, and the mill will start up about June 10th. Mr. Smith will be Superinten-

Preparations are being made to comnew cotton factory to be located at careful trial of this crop. Tuscapan, near Wellford, S. C. It is expected that this mill will be equipped with 10,000 spindles at first, with

The Mooresville (N. C.) Cotton Mill Co., which lately decided to make some improvements to its plant, has let contract to S. A. Lourance and J. W. Hudson for the erection of a 100foot addition to the present mill building. Work will be commenced at once, and upon completion the new building will be equipped with looms.

The Green Hill Woolen Mill, near Mt. Airy, N. C., which was purchased Airy, has been sold again to M. J.

probably Mr. Hawkins's intention to put it in operation again in the near

A dry kilu will be erected by a lumber company at Hickory, N. C., of 20,-000 feet capacity and a mill house 50 x 154 feet.

A big kiln is to be built by a lumber company at Charleston, S. C. Florence, S. C.

Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, S. C. Receiver Cleveland, of the Port Royal & Western Carolina Railway, has been authorized by Judge Simonton, at Charleston, S. C., to build a

\$20,000 steel bridge across the South M. London, the oldest lawyer in Wilmington, N. C., and one of the oldest and most distinguished in the State, died Thursday night aged 81

vears. A Statesville, N. C., duck lays black

A. H. Cloninger and outfit was oulled in by the revenue officers at

### METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Animated Debates at the Southern Meeting at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN. - The General Conference of the Methodist Church, South continues in session here.

The committee on educational reported a voluminous report, which suggested the insertion of a clause in the Discipline which authorized the organization of a board of education.

The report of the committee on temperance was read. It suggested the use of unfermented wine when practicable in the administration of the com-

Dr. Yates, of North Carolina, moved that the report of the special commission appointed by the General Conference, which met at St. Louis in 1890, has just put 400,000 young shad in to revise chapters 8 and 9 of the Discipline be referred to a special committee of seven with instructions to revise and report. Adopted.

Long debates were

connectional papers. fered an amendment to that clause of the minority report under discussion, which added: "Discourage any paper which the Conference may deem detrimental to the connectional organ." Another flood-tide of argument was let loose upon the amendment. Dr. Hoss thought non-connectional papers were trespassers upon the territory of the connectional papers and that it was not fair or just competition. Dr. Richardson thought it was preposterous to attempt to muzzle the press. He wanted to have free and just competition. Dr. Palmore strongly opposed the encouraging of non-connectional papers. Dr. Sullivan, of Mississippi, favored the fostering of Con-

A poll of the delegates to un ern Methodist Conference by the Mem-W. H. Browning, of Chicago, and to re-unite the Northern and Southern W. H. Hughes, of Randolph, Ark., Methodist Churches, shows that twohave bought a township in Crawford thirds of the members of the Confer-

Distribution of Soy or Soja Beans.

The N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station at Raleigh, desiring to extend the cultivation of Soy Beans, proposes to distribute a quantity of seed to careful planters desiring to test their merits. The only condition is that each applicant send 10 cents in bostage stamps to pay cost of transportation by mail. Enough seed will be sent to each applicant to plant 1-10 acre. The first 400 applications will be filled in the order received.

The Station regards this as a very valuable forage plant. It is of upright growth 2 to 3 ft. high and is a legumine capable of adding nitrogen from the air to the soil in which it grows. It is planted in hills or drills 24 to 34 ft. apart according to richness of soil, and 15 to 24 inches apart in the row. It can be planted any time from March to July, either alone or in the corn row between the corn, and 2 to 4 beans are usually planted in each bill. Soil suitable to it and the general preparation is the same as for corn. When planted for corn both crops can be ensilaged together, and the corn ensilage will be much improved by the combination, or the plants when planted alone can be cut for forage before they get too woody. The seed are found in small pods and can be saved by cutting the whole plant when leaves and pods have turned a golden hue. They can easily be beaten out when dry. If cutting is delayed beyond this time the pods will open and some will be lost on the ground. It will not pay to pick the beans. It is also a good table bean, but requires a mence work on the Tuscapan Mill Co.'s long time to cook. The Station urges a

# Barkeepers Stirred Up.

WINSTON, N. C .- Winston barkeepers are raising a howl over the rigid ordinance passed by the aldermen. says every person licensed to sell malt or spirituous liquors shall post in conspicuous places: "No minors allowed in here." Any saloon keeper or clerk allowing minors to enter shall be fined their own good beef, hay, cheese, but-\$25 for each offense. No license shall business does not front on a public street. All back doors and entrances to barrooms must be closed. Bars must be closed at 10 p. m., and not opened before 5 a. m. A fine of \$50 is imposed for all violations. Those Hawkins, of Ridgeway, N. C. It is who allow drunken or disorderly people in saloons must pay \$25 for each offence. All screens, blinds and painted add more machinery to the plant and glass must be removed, violators being fined \$50 for each offence. Upon conviction before the meyor, minors who visit barrooms will be fined \$10. A similar fine shall be imposed upon all under 21 years who make false representation regarding their ages.

Runs Away from the Gallows.

A telephone system is being built at lorence, S. C.

A life saving station is to be built on Columbia, S. C.—U. T. Jennings, colored school teacher under sentence of death for nurser, escaped from jail in the night, disguised as a woman.

#### TAR HEELS AROUSED.

Industrial Progress of the Old North State.

[Charles Hall-ch in the Philadelphia Times Charlest n News and Courier.] Ten years ago the people of one section of North Carolina hardly knew what another section of the State produced. People outside didn't know, for North Carolina is a great domain, half the length of Texas, with a large part mountainous and but little traversed by railroads until recently. The inhabitants from way back were always quiet, contented and unobtrusive, and careless withal about business pursuits, and the early school geographies summed it up as onehalf wilderness, given to naval stores, Stanley Creek, N. C., for illigit distil- and the other half water and sand beach teeming with fish. So that for many generations travellers passing east and west merely skirted the heads of the sounds on the south or flanked the postern of the Commonwealth away up north in the Ohio River basin. Whenever the Tar Heel State was mentioned the thought was of bears or a segregated game preserve like the Yel-

lowstone National Park. But that was "lang syne," as Scotchman would say, and many of the early settlers of North Carolina were Scotch Latterly the State has gotten a move on herself, whereby railroads now at last penetrate all but seven of its ninety-six counties. Wherever there is a bed of ore, or a stone quarry, or deposits of coal, tramways are sure to be found. Manufactories have sprung up all over. No less than one hundred and sixty-six cotton mills and one million spindles are in a steady whirl, and five hundred and fifty miscellaneous factories supplement the clatter and hum. Only until her State exhibit was set up at New Orleans, ten years ago, and followed by fairs at Atlanta, Boston. Chicago Dr. E. D. Edwards, of Virginia, of- and elsewhere, did the industrial world suspect that North Carolina was capable of anything but tar and fish. Progress has gone on so quietly and unostentatiously since then that the whole country is amazed at the development. So insidiously did the spirit of industry invert the cleepy old turpentine orchards and mountain rifts that the ancient community got awake and astir before its advanced neighbors realized that there was any excitement afcot. And now, in the latter day, there is no place between the two oceans equal to the "Old North Carolina" for investment. Gould, Corbin and Vanderbiit found it out soon and have promptly led the van of an immigration from Northern and

> the North and West to oc opportunities best offer, not only in he mountain and Piedmont regions, but along the neglected and sleepy seaboard. They are bringing in new industries and revolutionizing old ones. Under a new system of agriculture they have lifted the farmers' burden of debt by causing an acre of land to produce the amount of three. Three crops a year are now raised instead of one as hitherto, and the profit of each is enlarged. In the Newbern district alone the value of the trucking interests has reached three and three-quarter millions a year and is one-ninth of the total for the mined at a profit in thirty-one counties. Seven-eights of all the mica used in the United States are claimed to be produced within its limits. Its fisheries lead all others. Its whale fisheries engage the labors of a dozen vessels from New Bedford and Prooutput is one hundred millions of feet by the explosion of the dynamite. per annum. It has more popular seaside and mountain resorts than any other individual State, and a greater variety of gems and precious stones.

Topographically North Carolina is like Old Mexico, with its three grand climatic divisions, only that the peaks of the mountain region are rounded and not so high by half, the loftiest being less than 7,000 feet. And we find in both countries the same comprehensive plant life and exuberant

flora. Botanists aver that there are 1,900 species of flowering plants alone in North Carolina, and of course the soils are various and capable of indefinite production in any direction that horticulturists may elect. The flat seaboard region, which tallies with the terra caliente of Mexico. excepting in fervor of midsummer heats, is the chosen ground for the fruit grower and truck raiser, and it is shortly to become the seat of extensive

botanists have all along declared that pasture and meadow grasses grow as ter and milk is to adopt those courses be granted any place in town where which common practice elsewhere declares are proper and right. Experiments in hay culture and beef and milk production are already well advanced, and the State agricultural experiment farm has listed twenty-six kinds of grass and clover, which it advises to use for hay or pasturage. The upshot of all this is to demon-

strate what the seaboard is capable of, what the requirements are and where the gates of special opportunity are widest ajar. Cultivated lands with improvements and buildings can be bought anywhere along the line of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, which traverses the eleven tide water counties, at \$15 to \$25 an acre. Labor is cheap-at 65 cents per day, or \$8 to \$12 per month, and rations-and is tractable and efficient if well trained and handled and promptly paid. There are plenty of churches and schools and arms with bracelets.

no beggars, tramps or toughs. Farm schools for whites and blacks, il established in available districts, would disseminate much needed information in respect to many lines of industry which have been neglected to overlooked since the war. Vine culture would prove a most profitable business if conducted on intelligent methods.

Columbia's Big Duck Mill. The new cotton-mill plant at Columvia, S. C., was formally dedicated on April 25, when Hon. Aretas Blood tarted the power in motion. The event caused a geat deal of interest, and was witnessed by hundreds of citizens of Columbia and neighboring cities and towns. The new mill is of brick, 400x150 feet. Spur tracks lead up to the mill, and afford means of getting products to the main lines of railroad. The mill will manufacture cotton ducking of all grades.

One of the novelties of the mill that the only motive power to be used in the operation of the machinery will be electricity, which will be generated by the turbine wheels, which are to be cun by the power from the canal. The two 1000-horse power electric generators, which will communicate the power to 15 dynamos distributed throughout the building. From each of these lynamos in the building 15 shafts will be run, and in that way it is said that here will be a very great saving in the mount of friction and shafting. This s the first experiment of the kind upon such a large scale, but there is every reason why the current should work to dvantage. What little use has been Commandery, No. 2, Charlotte; Ralmade of it shows that there is no diffienlty in commanding the power. The three wires which transmit the power | Piedmont Commandery, No. 6, Winsfrom the power house to the mill are ton; Mount Lebanon Commandery, run underground and enclosed in tar cases. The mill will be ready to begin full operations about June 1. The full Board of Directors follows: Aretas Blood, D. R. Sortwell, E. S. Converse, G. S. Marsh, George Wallace, Stephen Green, John S. Jenkins, Charles K.

Oliver and Robert K. Waring. At present there are 18,000 spindles n the mill, but the design of the plant calls for 30,000, the balance to be ad

The building, according to the original design, was intended to be a hollow square. One side of the square, which is to be 380 feet long on each side and 104 feet deep has been com-pleted, tenether with 141 feet on the pleted, teacther wit

Te of opening are so much pleaswith the prospect that they have in templation the possible erection of

# MINERS MAKE WAR.

They Use Dynamite and Blow Up Engines and

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. - Continued threats by strik I g miners have been made for some time against those who are now working and against all operators who have been trying to break the big strike by putting into the mines negro labor. At an early bour Monday morning these threats were carried into effect. An armed mob of about whole United States. Gold is being two hundred supposed strikers assembled at Horse Creek and began the destruction of mine property generally. The mob first went to Price's mines, which have been working at the union rate, and placed dynamite in the boilers and among the machinery as well as in the head of the slopes. This was vincetown during the summer. Its touched off, and everything in sight oysters receive the attention of eight was a complete wreck. The engines packing establishments. Its lumber were torn up and the mines blocked

Then the strikers went to a sidetrack. where there were several cars loaded with coal. These too were given dynamite and were torn up. Another string of cars was turned loose down a heavy grade and they were wrecked. They then proceeded the Vicot mines, where the scalehouse was oiled and

All this time dozens of volleys b the riotous miners were being fired and not a single person would venture out. The reason that no people were killed is that none interfered with the miners. The mob left coming eastward, but quickly dispersed.

# COMMONWEALERS SENTENCED.

Coxey, Brown and Jones Have a Hard Time

WASHINGTON, D. C .- The 3 leaders of the Commonweal, Jacob Slecher Coxey, Marshal Carl Browne and Christopher Columbus Jones, have been dairy and cattle interests. Experiments | found guilty of violating the laws by a already made at Newbern, Elizabeth jury of their peers and will have to submit to a sentence hereafter to be imposed by the court for their recent demonstration on the capitol. All luxuriantly as other plant growths, three of the accused were convicted on and that all that farmers need to make the first count of the indictment which charged them with displaying in the capitol grounds the banner of the Coxey Good Roads Association. Jones, of Philadelphia, was acquitted of the second count which accused him of treading on the grass, but Coxey and Browne were convicted.

> They secured bail in \$500 each and will try to get an appeal Two weeks may elapse during which the trio will be free on bail, before the motion for a new trial trial is argued and decided, The penalty provided by law is the same for each offense, viz: A fine not to exceed \$100 and imprisonment in jail for not more than 60 days or both, within the discretion of the court. Accordingly the punish-

> ment which may be meted out to Coxey

and Browne is \$200 and 120 days.

while Christopher Columbus Jones is subject to \$100 and 60 days. In the eleventh century both Eng lish and French dandies covered their

# HIS ARM WAS AMPUTATED

And He Has Accident Policies for Over Forty Thousand Dollars.

COLUMBIA, S. C .- At half past 8 o'clock Sunday morning D. R. Flenniken, a prominent commission merchant and confederate veteran of this city, about fifty years old, attempted to pick up a borrowed rifle, intending to return it. The hammer of the weapon struck a chair and the weapon was discharged, shattering his wrist. Amputation of the arm was necessary. Flenniken had accident insurance to the amount of \$41,000 and will get one-third of that sum. He carried \$17,000 regularly, but on leaving the city on a short railroad trip, Friday as was his habit, he bought an additional one-day ticket, which would have expired at noon last Saturday, to the amount of \$24,000. The insurance is in the following companies: United States Mutual, \$15,000; American of Louisville, \$5,000; Travelers, \$5,000; Aetna, \$8,000; Standard, \$8,000. About two years ago Flenniken fell under a horse car and the arm amputated Sunday was permanently injured. power house for the present will have He received \$1,500 accident insurance at that time.

### Knights Templar Meet.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of North Carolina met at Charlotte last week, Francis M. Moye, of Wilson, R. E. Grand Commander,

presiding. The following Commanderies were represented: Plantagenet Commandery, No. 1, Wilmington; Charlotte eigh Commandery, No. 4, Raleigh; Cyrene Commandery, No. 5, Asheville; No. 7, Wilson; Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 8, Greensboro; St. John Commandery, No. 10, Newbern.

## Population Moving Southward.

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C .- Dr. W. C. Wile, Danbury, Conn.; Rev. B. G. McNeal, Bridgeport, Conn.; A. W. Smith, McKeesport, Pa.; Dr. Peasley, Boston, Mass., and Dr. Van Rensellaer, Albany, N. Y., have purchased sites and will erect dwellings to cost from \$3000 to \$7000 each. Dr. E. W. Martin, of New York, will erect a frame clubhouse to cost about \$5000. Dr. Smith, of Greensboro, Pa., intends building a frame sanitarium to have steam heat and cost about \$6000.

O. Watson, chief of the order of Good Tempiars in this State, issued an address to the members of his order and all prehibitionists to unite to secure an enforcement of prohibition laws.

# Simmons Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, D. C .- Mr. F. M. Simmons was confirmed Friday afternoon as Collector of Internal Revenue for Eastern North Carolina. It was expected that he would be either this week or early next.

# WASHINGTON BRIEFS.

President Marion Butler, of the Farmers' Alliance, was heard before Congressman Henderson's committee Friday on the subject of government ownership of telegraphs.

# FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS

The Senate. 96TH DAY. -Mr. Quay continued his speech on the Wilson Tariff bill

97TH DAY, -Immediately after the reading of the Journal the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bills on the calendar. The bill to remit the penalties on the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius was passed. Then the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. 98TH DAY .- All the amendments to the Tariff bill agreed upon by the Democratic

members of the Finance Committee were reported. --- After the transaction of some unportant routine business, the remain ler of the day was spent in executive session. 99TH DAY .- The debate on the Tariff bill continued throughout the day. Mr. Hour oke for two and a half hours in opposition the bill. He made an attack which resulted in a spirited colleguy with Mr. Gray. Mr. Quay delivered the sixth installment of his speech against the measure.—The presiding officer, Mt. Faulkner, laid before the Senate the credentials of John Patton, Jr., appointed as Senator from Michigan in place Senator Stockbridge, and J. H. Gear, appointed to succeed Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, and

they were read and laid on the table. 100rs Day. -The resolution for the ap pointment of a select committee to investigate the police assault upon and arrest of Coxey, Browns and Jones was called up, and Mr. Allen made an argument in suppor of it. In reply Mr. Sherman said that every right had been allowed to Coxey that any body could exercise, and that he had better go home and take care of his family .--- Mr Mills delivered a speech in opposition to the compromise amen iments to the Tariff bill The amendment to levy duties on bond on the date when the Tariff bill gos into effect was agreed to, and Mr. Lodge's amendment to levy commercial war on Great Britain until that country should acquiesce in an international agreement for the coinage of silver was defeated. 101st Day.—The Allen-Coxey resolution was discussed.—The Tariff debate was con-

tinued. Two amen tments proposed by Mr. Allison were defeated. The House. 118TH DAY. —Without preliminary business the House proceeded to the consideration of

the River and Harbor Appropriation bill under the five-minute rule. It was passed, The night session was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills, 119rs Day.—The Government Printing O'-fice bill was considered.—The New York and New Jersey Bridge bill was passed. 120TH DAY. -The bill to purchase a site for the Government Printing Office was recom mitted with instructions to report a bill providing for its erection on ground already in the possession of the United States. This was agreed to by a vote of 149 to 89 .- The Naval Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1895, was made the undaished bus!-

ness on the calendar. 121sr Day.—The Naval Appropriation bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole Mr. Walker, of Mussachusetts, making principal speech.
122n Day.—The House adjournment to the memory of Brattan, of Maryland, who